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THE KABUL TIMES

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VOL. VII, NO. 210

KABUL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1968 (QAUS 11, 1347 S.H.)

PRICE AFS. 4

HAVA STARTS CORN SILAGE TO BOOST COW'S WINTER MILK

Special To The Kabul Times

KABUL, Dec. 2: HAVA milk production is due for a substantial increase this winter with the trial introduction of corn silage to provide dairy cows with high quality winter feed.

The Helmand-Arghandab Valley Authority Livestock Division recently chopped 13 jeribs of corn silage to fill a 25 metre long trench silo which will supply over 100 tons of feed for their 60 cow milking herd.

Project directors Mousa Masoodi and Mirajuddin hope that this pioneering development in Afghanistan will eventually overcome the problems of milk production during the winter when no green feed is available.

Corn silage is common in advanced countries but this project in the Helmand-Arghandab Valley is the first of its kind in Afghanistan. USAID supplied the tractors and machinery for the project.

Corn silage will provide a moist green feed right through the winter months as they gradually feed out the silage stored in their pit silos.

Corn silage offers the advantages of providing fresh green feed in winter, and producing much more livestock feed per jerib than any other crop currently grown in the country.

For example, a jerib of corn silage (produced in 3 months) provides 2 to 3 times as much green feed as a jerib of alfalfa produces in one year.

If HAVA's corn silage trial proves successful farmers of the

area will be called to a Field Day to see the results and urged to make their own corn silage by using a small hand operated chopper now commonly used in India which could be made inexpensively at the bazaar.

HAVA maintains a herd of about 60 milking cows in addition to 140 head of young stock. Research with Brown Swiss and several Indian breeds has been carried out for several years and crosses of Brown Swiss bulls with native cows have proven the most successful.

The crossbreds have averaged 4700 lbs. of milk per cow per year compared to 2300 lbs. for local breed, almost as good as the purebred Brown Swiss which have averaged 5437 lbs.

Local farmers have already crossed 1546 of their cows with Brown Swiss bulls and are demanding more bulls for this breeding service than HAVA has been able to supply. Crossbred heifers and cows sell for 2 to 3 times the price of native bred cows.

In order to be able to breed more farmers' cows with the limited number of bulls available, HAVA is planning to start a programme of artificial insemination. Under this method the number of cows one bull can breed per year will be raised from about 75 by the natural method up to 500-1000 by the artificial insemination. Two men are being trained in Iran to start this new programme.

Although the main purpose of HAVA's dairy programme is to do breeding research and to provide farmers with Brown Swiss crossbreeding service, the farm also supplies most of the milk consumed in Lashkargah.

The milk is processed and pasteurised by a modern dairy plant in Lashkargah before being sold. The dairy plant also makes butter, yoghurt and ice cream.



The Volunteer Women's Association last night held its 5th seasonal fashion show in Kabul Hotel. The show drew over 500 spectators including many members of the royal family. HRH Princess Bibi's president of the Association was also present at the function whose proceeds will be spent for rehabilitation of the handicapped. Here Sultana Parwanta is seen modeling the arkhalet, a traditional costume of Kabul. (See story on page three).

Ayub makes concessions to students

KARACHI, Dec. 2, (Reuters)—President Ayub Khan announced concessions yesterday to Pakistan's students who during the past few days launched heavy demonstrations against the government.

In his first public response to widespread anti-government demonstrations President Ayub announced measures to meet student demands in his regular monthly broadcast to the nation.

He said his government would repeal a law under which graduates can be deprived of their degrees and which students said curbed their political activities.

The other measures included agreeing to demands for a lower pass-mark in second-class degrees. Speaking two weeks after an apparent attempt on his life, defended his regime which seized power in a bloodless coup 10 years ago.

Nationwide demonstrations erupted last month after police fired on students in Rawalpindi protesting against the arrest of former Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, now leading the leftwing Peoples Party. The government accused Bhutto, who urged Pakistanis to struggle for democracy, of inciting violence.

President Ayub said that any changes should be made by constitutional means and opposition parties would have full freedom to present their point of view in elections due early in 1970.

Those who are raising slogans of change and revolution should spell out what political and economic system they propose to try out after disrupting a stable system", he said.

"Recent history bears testimony to the fact that disorder and chaos some in the wake of slogans of change and revolution, can bring disaster and destruction to a country".

ECAFE seminar on civil service called valuable

KABUL, Dec. 2, (Bakhtar)—The President of the Civil Service Department in the Prime Minister's office, Mohammad Anwar Arghandawal, returned to Kabul from Bangkok yesterday. He participated in an ECAFE sponsored conference on civil service administration.

At a time when Afghanistan is working on civil service reforms an exchange of views with civil service administrators and specialists from countries similar to ours was an extremely valuable experience. Arghandawal said on arrival.

The conference concentrated on finding ways of exchanging data and experience in civil service systems among ECAFE members.

Representatives from some of the developed countries and specialised

Vietnam peace talks: Rusk invites USSR to move without delay

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, (AFP)—U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said yesterday the Soviet Union should take the necessary steps without delay to get the Paris Vietnam peace talks moving towards a peaceful settlement.

"We think that they owe the world and that they owe us a maximum of effort in this situation" he declared in a television interview.

Asked if there were an indication that Moscow was ready to take an initiative likely to ease the search for a peaceful solution, Rusk replied: "We can't be sure".

He went on: "The Soviet Union has long pressed us for a suspension of the bombing of the North Vietnam. We have met this point. It is new up to the Soviet Union to make its move".

Rusk said members of the South Vietnamese delegation to the peace talks would arrive in Paris during this week and he believed the first session of the enlarged conference

would take place the following week. He was unable to give details of the agenda for the talks but repeated that they would be long and difficult and would probably be preceded by hard negotiations on questions of procedure.

In Washington's view, Rusk indicated, the two basic questions requiring immediate solution were those of the withdrawal of foreign troops engaged in the conflict and of a de-escalation of hostilities likely to lead to a ceasefire.

On this second point the Secretary of State expressed the hope that a truce could be arranged at least for Christmas day.

The basic facts underlying the problem of peace in Vietnam were extremely simple, Rusk said. They could largely be summed up by saying that "there are North Vietnamese soldiers in South Vietnam where they have no right to be, and there are North Vietnamese soldiers in Laos, where they have no right to be".

The United States hoped the Paris talks would rapidly reach agreement on de-escalation of hostilities, the Secretary of State said. "So that we could present the new (Nixon) administration with a situation which they can build on."

Rusk discarded his usual diplomatic caution yesterday to sharply deny reports that at the ministerial meeting of the Atlantic Alliance in Brussels last month he extended the NATO umbrella to Australia, Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The Secretary of State was prudently optimistic about future East-West relations. He said that he was convinced the USSR was not seeking to return to a policy of confrontation but, on the contrary, hoped to improve its relations with the rest of the world. This wish, he said, was on condition that the remainder of the world admitted the principle, difficult to back up, that the intervention in Czechoslovakia was an internal matter concerning only the communist world.

Nixon should have his own man in Paris: Harriman

PARIS, Dec. 2, (AP)—Averell Harriman said Sunday he will be glad to give President-elect Nixon any information Nixon wishes but he believes the new president should name his own man to head the U.S. negotiating team at the Vietnam peace talks.

Harriman also said he hopes for fairly speedy progress on some items at the forthcoming conference but "a long-term settlement may take quite a while".

The veteran diplomat, who has been chief of the U.S. delegation since the U.S.-North Vietnamese talks started last May, spoke to newsmen at Orly airport on his way to a short visit to New York and Washington.

There has been some speculation that Harriman, an appointee of President Johnson, might be asked by Nixon to stay on after the new administration takes office January 20.

Apollo 8 crew begin final three weeks of training

CAPE KENNEDY, Dec. 2, (Reuters)—America's Apollo eight astronauts yesterday began their final three weeks of intensive training for a Christmas flight around the moon.

Although Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders have been preparing for their 10-orbit mission for months, many more hours will be spent in a spacecraft simulator going through every phase of the flight before a giant Saturn 5 rocket lifts them into space on December 21.

Unless Soviet cosmonauts take off on a moon flight in the next three weeks, the Americans will be the first men to see the surface of the moon from a height of only 110 kilometres.

If all goes according to plan, the astronauts will go into lunar orbit the day before Christmas. They will start for home the same day—though by this time it will be in space.

will be Christmas day in some parts of the world.

Preparations for the launch are going smoothly.

The Saturn 5 moon rocket and Apollo 8 spacecraft—together 110 metres high—are on the launch pad near the shores of the Atlantic ocean.

On December 4 the countdown demonstration, a massive four-day dress-rehearsal of the final countdown, will get under way.

Apollo 8 will provide important information for a manned lunar landing—hopefully planned for sometime next year.

If Apollo eight and Apollo nine are successful, an attempt to land two Americans on the moon might take place next June.

Borman and Lovell, both 40, are veterans of spaceflights around the earth, but for 35-year-old Anders it will be the first

France may sign military pact with S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 2, (AFP)—France is now holding secret negotiations with South Africa with a view on signing a military agreement, according to the London correspondent of the Johannesburg English language weekly the Sunday Times.

The correspondent says the French high command intends "to develop the first two of France's growing armada of nuclear submarines in and around the Bay of Benegal in the Indian ocean because of what they consider to be the danger of Chinese expansionism".

Dayan warns U.S., USSR not to push Israel to withdraw

TEL AVIV, Dec. 2, (AFP)—Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Dayan said last night that the present status quo in the Mideast, "important as it may be", was preferable to a peace imposed from outside.

He warned that if Washington and Moscow exerted pressure on Israel to withdraw from the present ceasefire lines, the choice would not be between the present lines and an imposed peace, but between these lines and war.

Israel would not take the initiative in starting a war to change the ceasefire lines, General Dayan said, "but in her fighting could not be forced out because the present position was almost untenable for both Jordan and Egypt".

The defence minister, who was speaking during a television interview, was asked whether Israel had really agreed to apply the United Nations Security Council resolution of November 22 last year, calling for withdrawal to the positions occupied by both sides before the six-day war.

He replied: "If we had accepted it, do you suppose there would have been such international pressure to make us say so publicly?"

Gen. Dayan said Israel should intensify her efforts to integrate the west bank Jordan territories (Cisjordan) and the Gaza Strip into the state of Israel, not from a political point of view but economically.

He emphasised, however, that this did not imply annexing the territories or making their inhabitants Israeli citizens.

Noting that 10,000 Palestinian Arab workers had been authorised to work in the Israeli harvest, Dayan said he hoped the trade and industry ministry would not hesitate to invest in Cisjordan and the Gaza Strip.

sense.

The defence minister said he would not resign if his controversial "economic integration" plan is rejected. But he would continue to campaign for his views.

Gen. Dayan was also asked about the charge often levelled at him of frequently contradicting himself in public statements.

Nasser seeks to rally UAR youth today

CAIRO, Dec. 2, (Reuters)—President Nasser will attempt to rally the nation's youth behind the government today at an emergency session of Arab Socialist Union leaders called to debate recent violence and widespread damage by rioting students.

For the second time in less than a year, the 50-year-old leader must find answers to the challenge of student power which has emerged again after years of inactivity into a significant political force.

Last February, the president responded to violent demonstrations in Cairo and Alexandria by affirming the importance of youth to the nation and instituting reforms of the union.

The Union's 1,700-member national congress—elected directly as a result of the reforms—now has to come up at its three-day session with programmes likely to convince an increasing body of educated young people who demand a bigger share in running their own affairs and greater civil liberties.

President Nasser will open the

92 transplants since

First heart swapped a year ago today

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 2, (AFP)—A year ago tonight, on the night of December 2 to 3 1967, unknown South African surgeon Prof. Christian Barnard staged an outstanding world "premiere" by grafting the heart of one human being onto another.

The operation, result of ten years' laboratory research, was performed in Cape Town's Groot Schuur hospital, where Prof. Barnard is head of the Cardiology Department. It lasted five hours.

Recipient was a 53-year-old Lithuanian immigrant, Louis Washkansky. His own heart was worn out and his new one was taken from the bo-

road accident.

Washkansky was to die 18 days later from lung complications. But his grafted heart functioned right up to the last moment.

A page of medical history had turned. Meanwhile hundreds of journalists had been flowing into Cape Town, dozens of special radio circuits had been rushed through South Africa with the main capitals of the world.

And the world began listening to the beat of Louis Washkansky's new heart.

In point of fact Washkansky retained about 20 per cent of his old heart. The new one taken from De-

and immediately started beating under the effect of a powerful electric shock.

It was 6 a.m. people began to talk of a miracle and the grafted heart was beating regularly, blood circulation was good. Washkansky had fine appetite. On December 11 eleven days after the operation, the patient got up.

But there was bad news two days later. Washkansky had pneumonia. And from then on, despite intensive penicillin treatment, he grew steadily worse.

He died on December 21 at dawn



THE KABUL TIMES

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Women volunteers

The Afghan Volunteer Women's Association has once again demonstrated its sense of duty, concern and dedication in the cause of social welfare. This time the proceedings of a fashion show which was held at the Kabul Hotel last night will go to help a number of crippled people. On other occasions the association has successfully raised money to help mothers and children as well as to finance literacy programmes.

Women in this country are not only enjoying a greater degree of social consciousness but also are proving more successful than men in organising voluntary social welfare activity. We imply do not have an organisation, voluntary or otherwise, that is as efficient or active as the Volunteer Women's Association. The association is being directed and inspired by HRH Princess Bilqis and other members of the royal family take a great deal of interest in the association's activities.

But despite the impetus given it by interests we feel that the volunteers themselves possess initiative and imagination as well as dedication and perseverance. Their area of activity will probably grow considerably in the future and this will mean more frequent functions such as the fashion show last night.

The time may soon arrive that the association's work will become too extensive to be contained within the framework of the Women's Institute, an organisation which has to be credited for giving birth to the Volunteer Women's Association.

Food For Thought

More than an end to war, we want an end to the beginning of all wars.

Franklin Roosevelt

Meshrano Jirgah

Law governing internal procedures

Following is the text of the internal procedure rules of the Meshrano Jirgah (Senate) published in the official Gazette on October 22, 1968 (Mizan 30, 1347).

Leave

Article 103: No member can, without informing the president, leave the session, and go out of the parliament compound.

Article 104: When a member is absent for three consecutive sessions he shall inform the president of the reasons for his absence.

Article 105: Requests for leave shall be presented by the members to the president and the president shall decide on granting it.

Article 106: When a member is absent without permission, or if he remains absent after the termination of his leave, in case he has not sent pertinent excuses to the president, or in case his excuses are not considered valid, he shall not receive salary for days absent.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES

Article 107: If a subject is included on the agenda of the Wolesi Jirgah (House of Representatives) until such time that the Wolesi Jirgah has terminated its deliberations on it, the subject shall not be entered on the agenda of the Meshrano Jirgah.

Article 108: Any proposal or bill that is approved in the Meshrano Jirgah, the Wolesi Jirgah, and the ministry concerned shall be informed by the Meshrano Jirgah secretariat.

Article 109: If the Meshrano Jirgah approves a proposal or a bill already approved by the Wolesi Jirgah, the Wolesi Jirgah and the ministry concerned shall be sent the proposal or the bill, so that it can be initiated by His Majesty the King. If the Meshrano Jirgah disagrees with the bill or proposal in question, provisions of article 74 of the Constitution shall apply.

GENERAL PROVISION

Article 110: If it becomes necessary that a Meshrano Jirgah delegation be sent some place members of the delegation shall be appointed by the president of the house. If the president of the house is included in the delegation he shall act as the head of the delegation.

PART VII

Article 110: If it becomes necessary that a Meshrano Jirgah delegation be sent some place members of the delegation shall be appointed by the president of the house. If the president of the house is included in the delegation he shall act as the head of the delegation.

If the president of the house is not included in the delegation he shall appoint one member to head the delegation. The head of the delegation shall speak for the house.

Article 111: No member of the Meshrano Jirgah can be sent by any authority anywhere without the permission of the president of the house.

If a member, without the prior permission of the president of the house engages in a service for or by some other authority, he shall not receive salary for the time absent from the house. This shall also be inscribed in the records of the member by the secretariat of the house.

Article 112: Each member of the house has the right to resign. Resignations shall be handed to the president and the president shall submit them to the house. In case the resignation of the member is accepted by the house he shall be informed of it.

Article 113: If the member is an appointed member, his request for resignation, and the request for his replacement shall be presented to the Royal secretariat. If he is an elected member, the Interior Ministry shall be informed of his resignation so that provisions of the election law can be applied by the ministry.

In case a member dies, if he is an appointed one, the Royal secretariat shall be informed and a replacement shall be requested. If he is an elected member the Interior Ministry shall be informed.

Article 114: A Meshrano Jirgah identification card shall be given to each member. The card bears the members photograph and identification, and the signature of the president of the house.

Article 105: A metal insignia shall be made and distributed to the members of the Meshrano Jirgah. This insignia shall be pinned on the left side of the

chest. It is required to wear this insignia in public gatherings.

Article 117: The secretariat of the Meshrano Jirgah shall acquire sufficient printing, tape recording, and other materials necessary for reproduction of materials so that complete minutes of the meeting and other necessary papers are printed and distributed.

Article 118: The committee can seek the services of specialists and informed people who are not members of the house. The committee shall advise the secretariat on payment for the services of these persons. The secretariat shall pay them as advised by the committee.

Article 119: The secretariat of the Meshrano Jirgah shall make preparations for publication of a magazine.

Article 120: The Meshrano Jirgah shall publish a specialised periodical. Materials in this publication shall consist of minutes of the meetings of the Meshrano Jirgah and articles which touch upon the Meshrano Jirgah.

Article 121: The administrative staff of the Meshrano Jirgah are within the jurisdiction of the civil service rules.

Article 122: Appointment and promotion of administrative staff up to rank three is within the authority of the president of the house. Higher than that shall be approved by the house and His Majesty the King.

Article 123: If the police or other legal establishment as a result of cases brought forward by individuals seek to subpoena a Meshrano Jirgah member a request to this effect shall be rendered to the Meshrano Jirgah. The Meshrano Jirgah shall act in accordance with provisions of article 51 of the Constitution.

Article 124: If a member of the Meshrano Jirgah, a member of his family, his parents, wife, daughter or son, wishes to travel abroad, in the light of their request the secretariat of the Meshrano Jirgah shall write to the Foreign Ministry for issuance of a passport.

Article 125: The internal procedures rules are operative after approval by the house. All regulations and procedures in effect prior to this are thus nullified. (Continued)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday *Heywad* carried an editorial entitled "Disturbances in Occupied Pashtoonistan". For the past month students, intellectuals, leaders and cadres of the National Awami League and peoples parties are demonstrating in occupied Pashtoonistan as well as in Pakistani cities against the government of Pakistan.

A number of people have lost their lives as a result of police action against the demonstrators, said the editorial. A large number of people have been wounded and arrested in these places.

Among those arrested are certain prominent Pashtoonistani leaders and intellectuals. Although some observers interpret the chaotic situation as being the direct consequence of the mismanagement of the present administration in Pakistan indications are that the real purpose of the National Awami League is to restore the rights of the people of Pashtoonistan.

A number of Pakistani politicians and leaders such as the former Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Air Marshal Mohammad Asghar Khan are determined to fight against the injustices and the social and political unrest which are the direct consequences of the weakness of the Pakistani government.

The Government of Pakistan blamed the present upheaval on instigation by such leaders as Khan Abdul Wali Khan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto or Air Marshal Mohammad Asghar Khan and thought by intimidating and arresting them the unrest would subside.

Their arrest, however, led to even greater demonstrations and expressions of discontentment, said the editorial. The disturbances revealed some of the hitherto hidden facts said the editorial. Both Marshal Asghar Khan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, it said, have acknowledged the rights of the people of Pashtoonistan.

The events have also shown that a common front of Pakistani leaders is emerging and it may prove beneficial to everyone concerned. The Government of Pakistan seems to have two choices.

Either it reintroduces martial law and restrict all political activities or else accepts the demands of the leaders in occupied Pashtoonistan and Pakistan, concluded the editorial.

Yesterday *Islah* carried a letter to the editor signed Mohammad Yousuf complaining that government officials and governmental departments criticised for their inefficiency and poor performance in newspapers simply ignore such criticism and continue as before.

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The letter said those criticised should either reject such criticism or confess to their mistakes and promise to correct themselves.

The same issue of the paper carried another letter to the editor signed Sayed Amir Hussein about how the writer has been disappointed in getting medical treatment for his child.

When he took his sick child to

the Women's hospital, the Central Clinic, the Ebne Seena hospital at each place he had to wait a long time before he was told to go another hospital.

This process continued until his child was accepted at Nader Shah hospital for an emergency operation. After a few hours the man was handed over the dead body of the child.

World Press

The London *Evening Standard* said that Britain should "shout loud" for the release of Reuter's correspondent Anthony Grey, detained by the Chinese in Peking.

The editorial said: "It is hard to know what a British newspaper can say about the continued detention of Reuter's correspondent in Peking, Anthony Grey. The Chinese have shown an increasing and alarming disregard, not only of the normal canons of natural justice, but of foreign opinions about their behaviour."

"It is a sign of a developed and civilised culture that it concerns itself not only with the greatest good of the greatest number, but with individual injustices as well."

"We are frequently told, particularly it seems on television, of China's economic advances under communism—and advances they undoubtedly are. It is salutary to be reminded occasionally that these advances are not the whole story."

The International Federation of Journalists in Brussels sent a telegram Friday to Chinese Premier Chou en-Lai protesting against the detention in Peking "under inhuman conditions" of Reuter correspondent Anthony Grey.

It said "the International Federation of Journalists vigorously protests against the continued detention in Peking since June 21, 1967 under inhuman conditions of Anthony Grey, correspondent of Reuters, although he committed no offence."

"Considering the growing indignation everywhere, we request your excellency to release Anthony Grey as soon as possible."

The European monetary crisis, Saigon's decision to attend the enlarged Paris peace talks and the forthcoming Sino-U.S. talks in Warsaw dominated editorial comment in Asian newspapers this week.

The *Hong Kong Standard* commenting on the Warsaw talks said: "Peking has broken its icy silence on its future relations with Washington."

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Palestinian refugees

UNRWA supports one million Arabs

The report of the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees gives a gloomy picture of the plight of more than one million Arabs who have been living in camps and tents for the past 20 years.

Lack of financial resources, increase in their number since the June 1967 war, and continuation of occupation of the Arab lands by Israel are some of the major reasons that make the United Nations believe that their plight will worsen in 1969 more than ever before.

UNRWA in its annual report to the General Assembly estimates that the agency would require \$42.5 million in 1969 to carry on present programmes, but income was not expected to exceed \$37.6 million.

How will UNRWA meet the prospective deficit of \$4.9 million, no one knows. The report covers the period July 1, 1967-June 30, 1968. It calls on the General Assembly to decide whether it wants UNRWA to continue with its work or not.

This call is of course a formality for every year the mandate

By Shafie Raheel, UN for the continuation of UNRWA's work and operation is approved by the General Assembly without any opposition.

Secretary-General U Thant has put his own office behind the activities of UNRWA and has been doing his best to raise all the money needed for the Agency's operation during the next year.

This is why in the Agency's 18 years of history, Thant personally opened the UNRWA debates and made an appeal to all the member states, non-governmental agencies, private institutions and firms to come forward and donate more funds for UNRWA.

Whether his call will be heeded is something to be seen. Normally the Secretary-General's appeals carry weight.

The Agency began work in 1950 and until June 1967 it provided assistance exclusively to the Arab refugees from Palestine. But since June 1967 UNRWA has also been providing assistance "on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are at present displaced and are in serious need of immediate assistance as a result of the recent hostilities" to the extent that its resources permit.

Those who became refugees for a second time number 175,000. The 350,000 or more persons newly displaced from the occupied areas of southern Syria the west bank of Jordan, Gaza and Sinai are not included in this count.

The status of a "displaced" person is different, and is regarded by the UNRWA differently from that of the refugees. This is why even though the living condition of a displaced person may be worse than that of a refugee, UNRWA aid goes first to the refugee.

There are 166,000 refugees in Lebanon, 455,500 refugees in Jordan, 175,000 in Syria and 265,000 in Gaza Strip of the United Arab Republic. Most of these Palestinian refugees are the recipient of UNRWA rations consisting of 10,000 grams of flour, 600 grams of pulses, 600 grams of oil, 600 grams of rice, 375 grams of oil and fat per month.

(Continued on page 4)

Yugoslav economy

Basic reforms ensure future growth

According to Yugoslav economists, significant results were achieved in the social and economic transformation of the country and the strengthening of the self-governing mechanism in the course of three years of the social and economic reform inaugurated in July 1965. The strengthening of the economic orientation of producers and the spirit of enterprise in implementing the policy of development are considered to be one of the most important successes achieved in the past period.

The key question in new conditions has become how to produce goods which will be competitive on the market, since the process of differentiation and economic selection of producers is becoming more and more expressive now.

What is in question are undoubtedly trends which prove the logic of the reform: the strengthening of the material basis of economy and, consequently, the material basis of workers' management. This is precisely one of the main goals of the reform.

The system of workers mana-

By Vojislav

gement, as a universal method of disposing of the means of production has, in a sense, been in contradiction with the entire system of economic relations, the distribution of the national income inherited after Yugoslavia's 15-year development.

Without independence of enterprises, without their freedom and ability to transact with their products on a free market, both the domestic and international, it could hardly be expected that workers' management would win adequate affirmation and become the main motivating power of the economic and social development.

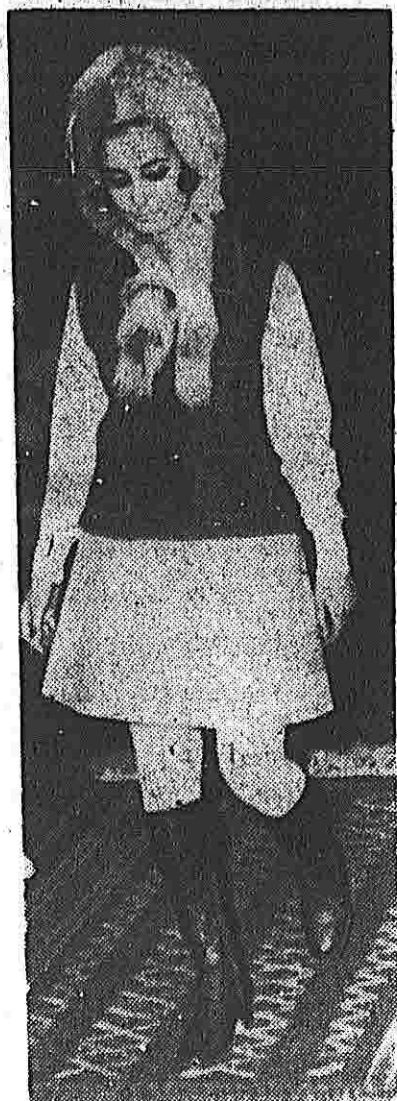
Three years after the introduction of the reform, things have undergone considerable changes. At present, Yugoslav producers dispose of a major part of resources designed for expanded production, pass decisions on investments aimed at the modernization of production and the establishment of closer links with the international market. The share of economic organisations in the national gross product rose from about 55 per cent in

1964, which preceded the reform, to 61.8 per cent in 1967. The share of working organisations (including banks) in the gross economic investments made into the fixed assets increased from 52.5 per cent in 1964 to 67.4 per cent in 1967.

All this place in new conditions on a market created by the reform—in conditions of greater offer than demand. While the overall commodity funds (after trade with other countries) valued at 153 billion dinars in 1965 were 1.2 billion dinars smaller than the purchasing funds, the value of the former—coming to 205.9 billion dinars in 1967 was 7.5 billion dinars above the value of the latter. These data best illustrate the key postulate of the reform—stability.

The stability of economy achieved in the course of three years following the reform is reflected in several spheres. Inflation has been checked, prices on the market have been stabilised and the value of the national currency—dinar—has been preserved. (Continued on page 4)

CARNIVAL OF FASHIONS AT KABUL HOTEL OPENS WORLD OF HAUT COUTURE



Miss Homaira modelling a Nooristani jacket and wolfskin hat.



A karakul coat and an evening dress with a "gand" bodice is displayed by Miss Parwin Sharifi.

Afghan mannikin across country



Miss Tarzi and her Land Rover. (Photo By Moqim The Kabul Times)

Sitting in her plush and luxurious coat with an enormous expanse of fur collar she hardly looked like she could brave the hazards of travelling in a land rover to some of the remotest parts of Afghanistan. Your first guess would be that she was a French mannikin or an Italian prima donna. But true as I am writing this report she is a thoroughbred Afghan who has chosen the life of



Miss Safia Tarzi
(Photo By Moqim The Kabul Times)

By A Staff Writer

She is Miss Safia Tarzi who has been studying the history of art in Paris 'Ecole de Louvre'. She returns to Kabul every now and then to visit her family and friends.

This year, however, she had a special mission. She wanted to cross the country to study the various ethnic groups living in Afghanistan, she told me in a chat the other day.

Asked for here reasons for undertaking such a rough and difficult mission, she said her friends in Paris had asked her to give a lecture on this theme last year. The audience response was so encouraging she decided to lecture on more specific aspects of life of the Pashoons, the Turkmen, the Uzbeks, the Hazaras and the Tajiks.

During the years, Safia has established herself as an indispensable supplier of free information on Afghanistan among her ever-growing circle of Parisian friends and admirers. That is one of the reasons she returns home almost every year to keep abreast of the latest developments.

After visiting Nooristan, Tashkorgan, Mazar, Kunduz, Takhar and Pakhtia she was impressed by the industriousness of the people in Tashkorgan and the laziness of the Nooristanis.

She spoke admiringly of the way the Tashkorgan bazaar has been organised. "One hardly sees a shopkeeper sitting idle waiting for a customer to come and buy something. They do something constructive all the time they would otherwise waste in waiting."

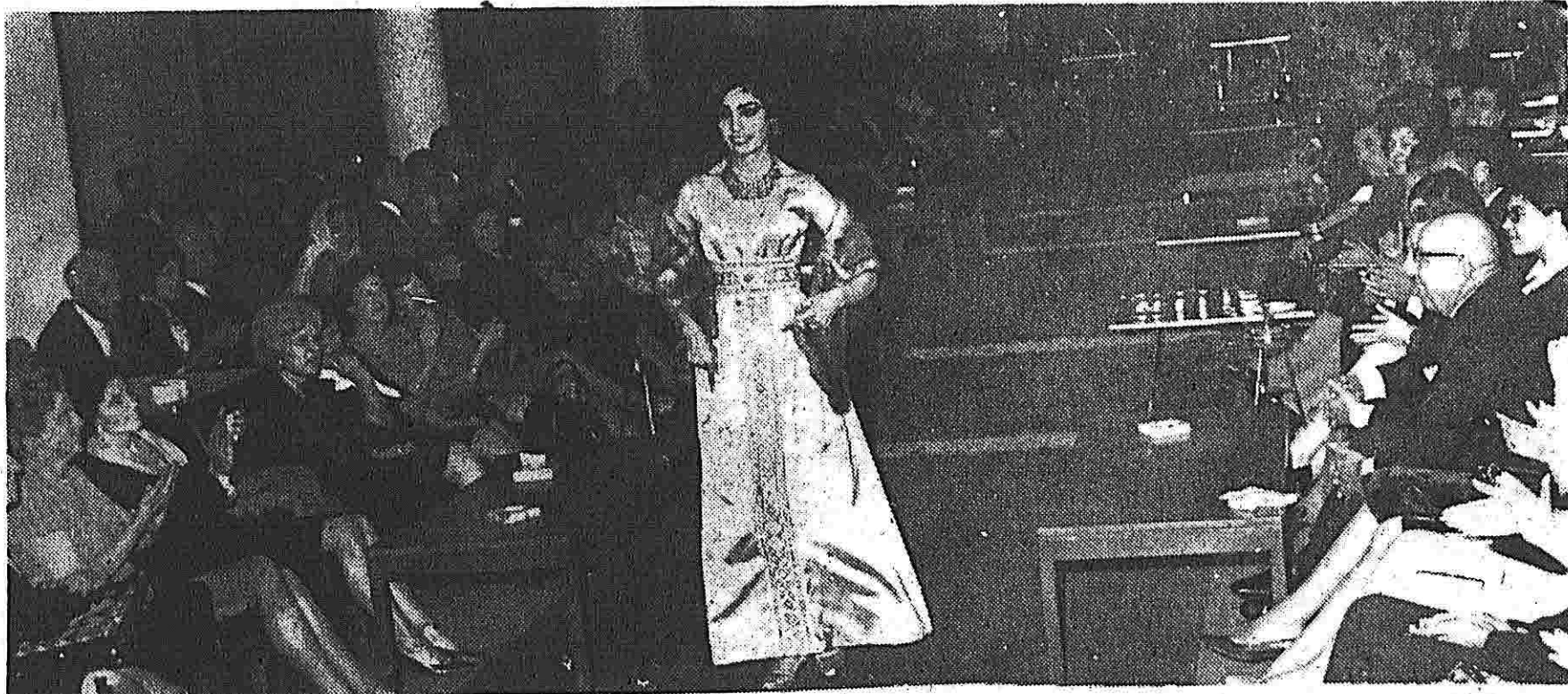
"The Nooristanis by contrast take life easy and let their womenfolk do the hard work. This might have something to do with the false concept once popular in Nooristan that men were born to be warriors."

Asked whether she was mistaken during her trips for a foreigners she said in Pakhtia she could not convince people that she was an Afghan but in other places this was no problem. Driving posed no prob-

lems except once when she was almost stranded in Dasht-e Archi after she tried to brave the desert with a leaky radiator. The few containers she had full of water didn't get her very far and she had to fly from Kunduz back to Kabul.

One of the most interesting experiences she had this year was when she attended a session of the lower house of parliament. It was purely coincidence that the item on the agenda that day was art and the deputies were discussing dancing was an art or not.

Although she was impressed by their arguments she felt some of the deputies were not realistic in their approach towards the concept of dancing. "It seemed to me that they had a misconception that dancing as such was evil," she said.



This evening dress with Pakti trim is modeled by Miss. Mari Sediqi.
Fashion show photos by Mostamandi

By A Staff Writer

More than 500 eager women and worried men last night saw one of the most expensive and extensive fashion shows in Kabul. The show arranged by the Volunteer Women's Association for the benefit of the handicapped included colourful traditional costumes from all over Afghanistan and the latest styles designed by Kabul tailors and furriers for evening and winter wear.

A two piece suit made of black teker, an expensive variety of karakul, worn by Miss Parwin Seraj drew applause and sighs from most of the ladies who had gathered in the Kabul Hotel to see the show. "I wish I had thought of making a suit like this first," said one very well dressed lady as the suit designed and tailored by Reza Karakul swept by her.

Miss Mari Sediqi made more ladies envious with satin evening gown trimmed with Kandahari patki embroidered around the waste and down the front. Patkis originally were used in lining shawls worn by men. The silver necklace, earrings and bracelets from Ghazni completed the ensemble.

Kurk, a fine kashmere made by the craftsmen of Herat was hitherto worn only by men here. The Kurk suit which Miss Nasrin Seraj modeled last night will probably put an end to this. It looked as expensive and exclusive as any offering from Parisian or Italian houses of haut couture. It is soft and svelt as fur but can be worn casually and carelessly as any massed produced garment.

Golden brown, and silver grey full length fitted coats were also included in the show. Even the men couldn't help but admire the quality and craftsmanship that went into their making. This should be a good start for a woman to get her husband to buy her one.

Miss Homaira wearing a wolf skin fur hat and a brown sleeveless jacket from Nooristan brought two different areas of Afghanistan together in a chic season number. The jacket zips up in the front and has a square collar. Its simple line is when a coat is too cumbersome.

Miss Parwin Sharifi in a gold braided bolero made by the Nourzad Fur Co. of the type featured by Life and Look magazines earlier this year and now much in demand in the United States and Europe showed that western women were not the only ones who know how to highlight informal afternoon and evening wear with a bold addition from Kandahar.

Miss Sharifi also modelled a karakul coat over an evening dress set off by four outside pockets and brown cotton embroidery add an exotic touch to an otherwise practical affair that when worn with a warm woollen skirt and high leather boots is the perfect thing for outings in early winter or late autumn that gained individuality and distinction by having a glass beaded and embroidered "gand" bodice from Kandahar matching cuffs and shoulder trimmings.

All 16 modern fashions were made of locally produced material in Kabul's tailoring houses.

The traditional costumes such as Laila Jilani's version of the two piece silk Arkhalek gave a good glimpse of the old fashion once worn by women in Kabul.

Turkman, Safi, Jaji and Pashayee costumes reflected the skill and care which go into their making. The Jaji clothes a long black dress, tight around the waist but loose and

flowing in the skirt was modelled by Princess Homaira, daughter of Their Royal Highnesses Princess Bilquis and Sardar Abdul Wali. Princess Homaira true to the tradition of the Jaji women who protect the home when their men are away carried a rifle with her.

The Pashayee women are more concerned about the practicality of the clothes than their looks since the women work all day in the fields with the men. Their typical costume shown last night resembled a riding suit contrasted with ornate plumage of the Turkman women who spend most of their time in the home especially over the looms weaving carpets. The high hats and abundant folds of green and red silk give carpet weaving a touch of glamour but these girls would find

it difficult out in the fields or running up and down the stairs in modern office buildings.

The fashion show began at 8:50 and lasted until ten. Another hour was spent enjoyably over the raffle. A poostencha donated to the association by Nourzad furriers was bought by Princess Mariam for Af. 4,500.

Both lobbies of the Kabul Hotel were packed and those who missed the event last night can probably see the fashions in the local cinema news.

Members of the Volunteer Women's Association in their special uniforms served as hostesses. Mrs. Nafisa Shavek Mobarez, director general of the Women's Institute and Mrs. Jamila Seraj were mistresses of ceremony.



Miss Parwin Seraj wearing a karakul suit. The hat as well as the suit is made of Teker, an expensive variety.

Viet Cong storm U.S. posts near Saigon and lose 33

SAIGON, Dec. 2. (Reuters).—Four hundred Viet Cong stormed U.S. night positions 26 miles northwest of Saigon early yesterday and left 33 dead on the battlefield before withdrawing, a U.S. military spokesman said.

Twenty-five men of the U.S. first infantry division were wounded in beating off the pre-dawn attack, the spokesman added. No Americans were killed, he said.

The Viet Cong battalion pumped mortar rounds into the U.S. positions, seven miles southwest of Ban Cat, in Binh Duong province, before launching its attacks.

The Viet Cong came firing rocket grenade launchers, machine-guns and rifles. A U.S. AC-47 gunship—known as "Puff, the Magic Dragon"—poured streams of cannon fire into the Viet Cong ranks supported by helicopter gunships and artillery.

During the attack giant B-52 stratofortresses dropped their 30-ton bomb loads on Viet Cong positions only two miles to the north-east.

The bodies of 33 Viet Cong were found lying round the outskirts of the defensive positions when U.S. infantrymen swept the area yesterday morning after beating off the attack.

This is one of the closest attacks on Saigon during the past two months and follows warnings by South Vietnamese military officials Sa-

turday that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are preparing for fresh offensives, including rocket and mortar attacks on Saigon.

Up to 35,000 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are believed to have moved into positions close to the Cambodian border and about 60 miles northeast of the South Vietnamese capital. But a U.S. spokesman said they do not present an immediate threat to Saigon.

Meanwhile South Korean infantrymen and marines killed 2 guerrillas, a South Korean military spokesman said here yesterday.

Troops from the Ninth White Horse division killed four Viet Cong in a brief contact along the coastal area of South Vietnam, he said.

Marines from the Blue Dragon Brigade killed eight more Viet Cong when they spotted a guerrilla's sampan moving to an area within their responsible territory.

The marines opened fire onto the sampan, sank it, and killed all the eight Viet Cong who were on the sampan, the spokesman said. No South Korean casualties were reported.

Home Briefs

KABUL, Dec. 2. (Bakhtar).—The nightwatchman in an apartment building in Mohammad Jan Khan Wat died last night from carbon monoxide poisoning. Mohammad Morad, a resident of Salang, slept in unventilated room with a lighted stove.

KABUL, Dec. 2. (Bakhtar).—Sayed Mohammad and Salamuddin, members of the Teacher Education Department in the Education Ministry, returned to Kabul yesterday after attending a seminar on community schools. Their trip was sponsored by the USAID.

KABUL, Dec. 2. (Bakhtar).—Sher Padshah Yar, a member of the Water and Soil Survey Department, returned to Kabul yesterday after completion of a course of studies on underground water resources in Japan. He visited Japan under a Colombo Plan programme.

Problem of Arab refugees

(Continued from page 2)

It is estimated that this ration provides about 1500 calories per day per person. In winter the monthly ration is increased by 300 grams of pulses and 400 grams of flour which provide altogether 1600 calories per day per person. Each registered refugee also receives one piece of soap (150 grams) per month.

UNRWA has also allocated to ration beneficiaries and to babies and children registered for services 1.5 litres of kerosene in camps in east Jordan, the west bank, Lebanon and Syria during the five winter months. In Gaza one litre is allocated during winter.

UNRWA spends \$ 40 a year per refugee, the minimum that a human being can live on. Because all the refugees live in the camps and tents the Commissioner General of the Agency warned that it would neither be feasible nor realistic to attempt a solution to the financial problems by reducing services to the refugees.

"Any such attempt would have a disastrous effect on people already suffering severe hardships and psychological tension," he said.

The 93 page of the Commissioner General also gives a list of all the donors to UNRWA. There are various non-governmental, governmental, cultural and humanitarian institutions and private individuals that subscribe to the Agency.

But even then, some part of the money comes from the Middle East countries themselves. The United Arab Republic last year contributed \$ 3,485,716, Jordan \$ 3,022,215, Syria \$ 2,646,402, Lebanon \$ 3,573,372 and Israel \$ 2,505,425.

Observers at the United Nations are surprised at Israel's contribution since the plight of the Arab refugees is no less than the Jews in Hitler's concentration camps.

Thousands of Jews in Israel received reparations from West Germany but Israel's contribution to this humanitarian Agency is only as much as Arab contribution.

It is fully realised in the United Nations quarters that unless the problem of refugees is solved there is no likelihood of any permanent peace in the Middle East. The current generation of refugees have been born and live under conditions of virtual war.

Every new incident in the area either creates new refugees or displaces groups of people. Violent incidents since June 1967 especially in the west bank have created more refugees. Other persons in Jordan, many of whom having fled the valleys, will be facing harder winter, this year.

The General Assembly, the Se-

curity Council, and the Special Political Committee in their various resolutions relating to humanitarian questions have appealed to the parties concerned to admit to the return of those inhabitants who have fled the areas since the outbreak of the six day June war.

Israel for its own political and military interests has ignored these appeals. In the past 18 months of the occupation of the Arab territories, Israel has permitted the return of only 3600.

Commenting on a real solution to the problem, Thant said in his speech on the opening of the UNRWA debate: "The plight of the many of the refugees could best be relieved immediately by their return to their homes and to the camps which they formerly occupied. For the displaced persons, the only remedy that would appear to be at once acceptable and practical is their early return to their former places of residence."

Thant concluded by saying that a major factor and a possible obstacle to a solution of the problem of refugees "is the continuing occupation by Israel forces of the area concerned and the lack of any present indication as to when that occupation will be terminated and peaceful conditions prevail."

Burmese to draft new constitution

BANGKOK, Dec. 2. (Reuters).—General Ne Win's surprise move entrusting a group of 35 former politicians with the task of drafting a new constitution for Burma marks a new stage in the continuing liberalisation of the country's political life, the Bangkok Post said Sunday.

The English-language newspaper in an editorial said, "the task given to former politicians by General Ne Win is therefore a challenging one, but one which opens up immense possibilities for major internal reforms and significant changes in Burma's relations with the outside world."



23rd flight from U.S. hijacked to Cuba

HAVANA, Dec. 2. (Reuters).—An American Boeing 720 jet airliner with 45 people on board landed in Cuba after being hijacked while on a flight from Miami, Florida, to Dallas, Texas. It is the 23rd U.S. plane 10th commercial flight to make the unscheduled trip from the U.S.

After the jet touched down at Havana's Jose Marti airport November 30 Cuban security guards interviewed a well-dressed man, wearing a dark blue suit—who was believed to have ordered the plane's pilot to fly here.

A spokesman for the Swiss embassy, which handles U.S. affairs in Cuba, said the passengers were accommodated at Varadero, a resort town east of Havana until another plane arrived there yesterday to take them back to Miami.

London-Sydney marathon reaches Bombay

BOMBAY, Dec. 2. (Reuters).—Rogers Clark of Britain and Ove Anderson of Sweden in their works Ford Lotus Cortina held the lead in the London-Sydney rally today, when the first stage ended at Bombay.

The cars will be shipped in the liner Khusan on Wednesday to Fremantle for the final gruelling (4,000 km) run to Sydney.

But a Mercedes 280 SE driven by M. J. C. Taylor, Innes Ireland and A. Hedger, arrived first at the Bombay control point at 505 local (0935 GMT) Sunday on the 10,000 mile (16,000 kms) London-Sydney rally.

The British-entered car was followed into the checkpoint at Bombay's Ballard Pier 10 minutes later by another British entry, the Mercedes 280S driven by Captain F. Barker, Captain D. G. Collar and Captain J. H. Lewis.

The liner Khusan is to sail on Wednesday for Fremantle, Western Australia, with the rally cars on board for the last leg of the motor-

ing marathon. Taylor completed the 880 mile (1,408 kilometre) journey from Delhi to Bombay in 4 hours 38 minutes, averaging 60 miles (97 kilometres) an hour.

Taylor, who has driven in 100 grand prix races and is competing in his first car rally, told Reuters on arrival that he had a wonderful drive from Delhi.

The road was good, he said. There was some traffic but driving conditions were perfect.

The two leading cars reached Bombay at the end of the rally's Asian leg nearly seven hours ahead of the scheduled time fixed for 2158 local time last night.

Third to check in was the Australian Ford motor company's Ford Falcon driven by H. L. Firth, G. K. Hoinville and G. Chapman. It came in 25 minutes behind leading Mercedes.

Britain's J. G. Tallis, with co-driver P. Coltelloni, was fourth in a Volvo 123 gt.

Crowds lined the route to cheer the drivers through Bombay and

more than 3,000 thronged the finishing point.

An earlier report said a Simca 1100, driven by Roger Masson and Jean Py of France, hit a railway crossing near Gwalior, and Masson was reported to have suffered head injuries and the car damaged.

Before the cars left New Delhi for the 900 mile (1,400 kilometre) drive to Bombay, Clark and Anderson were leading in the Penalty points classification with 12 points.

Second was a German-entered Ford driven by Finn Simo Lampinen, and Gunther Staepalare, with 20 penalty points.

Closely behind, on 21, was a Citroen DS 21 in the hands of Lucien Bianchi (Belgium) and France's Jean Olier, with Briton Paddy Hopkirk and Tony Nash on 22 points in their BMC 1800.

According to AFP British drivers R. Rogers and A. Sheppard sustained skull injuries when their Ford Cortina 1600 fell into a 20-foot ditch near Agra, 100 miles (160 kilometres) from Delhi.

Yugoslavia's econ. development

(Continued from page 2)

The parity of the dinar—12.5 for 1 U.S. dollar—fixed at the beginning of the reform has remained unchanged both officially and unofficial stock exchanges abroad. Such stability brings the dinar closer and closer to convertibility which is also one of the main aims of the reform.

A contribution to this is the preserved liquidity of the Yugoslav economy, in all payments abroad (despite increased obligations) and the forming of national foreign currency reserves.

In order to modernise and rationalise production, achieve full workers' profitability and penetrate to the world market—which are the chief goals of the reform—industrial enterprises had to change their organisational-technological structure and business activity almost entirely.

This has brought difficulties to many and necessitated time. It is believed that these difficulties are now chiefly settled and that a period of steady expansion based on the accomplished goals of the reform stands ahead of the Yugoslav economy.

The revival of production in the second half of 1968 leads to the conclusion that the growth of the gross product in economy as a whole may come to 7-8 per cent as early as in 1969. Such a development is based primarily on the further expansion of domestic demand and exports. In the composition of the growing demand, the export of goods and services will account for 20.7 per cent, gross investments into the fixed assets for 32.4 per cent, personal consumption for 44.8 and general expenditures for 2.1 per cent.

Greater share of investments in the gross product would partly offset the lagging behind of investment activity from previous years.

Also expected is that the total economic investments in 1969 will be about 10 per cent higher than in 1968 which should enable the stepping up of the modernisation of economy.

It is estimated in this connection that resources owned by economic organisations will grow more quickly than investments of socio-political communities which likewise ensures more room for the reconstruction and modernisation of economy.

One of decisive factors of the growing demand and, consequently, the growth of production, is the faster inclusion of economy into international trade. It is estimated that the 1969 exports will be enlarged 10 to 12 per cent.

In addition to this, it is estimated that industrial production will increase about 7.5-8.5 per cent in 1969 as compared to 1968.

Japanese minister to meet Nixon

TOKYO, Dec. 2. (AFP).—Kiichi Aichi foreign minister in the new government of Premier Eisaku Sato whose formation was announced Saturday, told a press conference yesterday that he intended to meet U.S. President-elect Richard Nixon next spring.

His talks, which would prepare for a projected meeting between Sato and Nixon in the autumn, would be about overall Far East defence, he said. The Okinawa problem and the future of the Asian and Pacific Council (ASAPAC) would probably be discussed.

Referring to a proposal made in a magazine article by Nixon to turn ASAPAC into a military alliance, Aichi said: "I can understand how the United States feels about the defence of the Far East and South-East Asia, but we have our own position. We have no intention at all of turning ASAPAC into a military alliance."

Aichi added that the reversion of Okinawa to Japan would depend on the larger problem of how to defend Japan after Okinawa was returned. He was not yet able to say whether this meant the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Okinawa.

World Briefs

DAKAR, Senegal, Dec. 2. (AFP).—Czechoslovakia is planning to increase cooperation with African countries on transport, Czechoslovakian deputy transport minister Jean Dufek told the Senegalese press agency here.

Dufek, currently on a tour of African capital, mentioned Senegal, Morocco and Sierra Leone as countries he had in mind for this increased cooperation.

The Czechoslovakian deputy minister will stay here till Tuesday. He is due to hold talks with Senegalese ministers and officials. He will visit Morocco after leaving here.

ACCRA, Dec. 2. (AFP).—The Ghana trades union congress is planning to sue three employing bodies here for "wrongful dismissal of some 3,000 workers".

The bodies sacked the men over the last three months on the "flimsy charge" of embarking on strike action.

The bodies are the Inter-continental Hotels Corporation, the Ghana Cargo Handling Company and the City Council.

BEIRUT, Dec. 2. (Reuters).—An official Yemeni republican delegation arrived in Baghdad yesterday in the course of a tour of some Arab capitals to explain the situation in Yemen.

Baghdad radio said the delegation included Yehia Jugman, foreign minister, and Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani, minister of economy.

Jugman told reporters at the airport that the delegation would explain the situation in the Yemen and exchange views with Iraqi officials, the radio said.

Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, northwestern, western and central regions will be cloudy and other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Bost, Farah and Jalalabad with a high of 24 C, 75 F. The coldest areas were Bamian, Shahrak, Lal, and North Salang with a low of -10 C, 14 F with chance of rain. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 7 C, 46 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 to 7 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	13 C	-5 C
	55 F	23 F
Kandahar	21 C	2 C
	70 F	36 F
Mazare Sharif	16 C	3 C
	61 F	37 F
Herat	23 C	2 C
	55 F	36 F
Ghazni	11 C	-4 C
	52 F	25 F
Kunduz	19 C	3 C
	65 F	37 F
Baghlan	18 C	-2 C
	64 F	28 F
Laghman	19 C	0 C
	66 F	32 F



ARIANA CINEMA:
At 12, 21, 7 and 9 p.m. American colour film dubbed in Farsi TOO MANY THIEVES with Peter Falk.

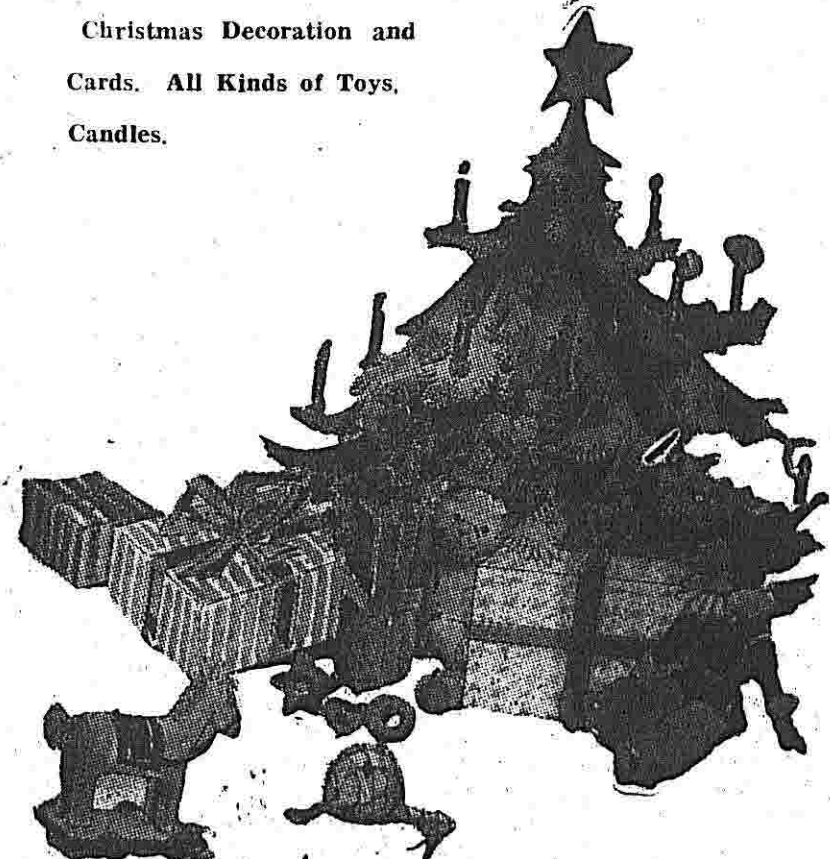
PARK CINEMA:
At 12, 21, 7, and 9 p.m. Iranian film ONE STEP TO HEAVEN with Wahdat and Pori Bannay.

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